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# Salient

An Organ of Student Opinion at Victoria College, Wellington, N.Z.

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## "SALIENT" SUGGESTS A Programme for the New Exec.

These are the important problems of 1946, our first post-war year. They are not necessarily presented in order of importance; in any case, some of them are more easily settled than others. Some will require a great deal of work. The specific measures and methods of approach to these matters can, of course, best be decided by the Executive itself. Here are the points:—

### 1.—Faculty Committees

These are joint committees of staff and student representatives for the purpose of considering matters of common interest. There is every reason why students' views on curricula and methods of teaching and approach to subjects should be of value to professors and lecturers. Under the present system, if an individual student has suggestions or complaints to make, he is not necessarily assured of a good hearing. Therefore an organised system for the exchange of views on these matters, in particular because it will represent a wider section of student opinion, could be of considerable value. Here the initiative must lie with the Executive.

### 2.—Buying of Text-Books

"Salient" in its last issue printed an article on this subject, and there is no need for repetition. This is a very pressing need, which hits home to the interests of the great majority of students. One attempt to launch such a scheme has already been made in recent years: let us make the effort successful this time.

### 3.—Class-Room Accommodation

This is an issue whose importance is self-evident to all students. The present class-room accommodation is inadequate to cope with the increased student population of recent years. The College was originally intended to provide good facilities for about 600 students, but the present roll is over the 2,000 mark. The extreme overcrowding which results is especially exasperating to science and arts students, but its effect is felt generally through all faculties. The only answer is in increased staff and more accommodation, if necessary of a temporary nature. Students and the public must be impressed with the notion that University education fills a vital and expanding need in our community, and there must be no hesitation in applying finances to a project of expansion when its necessity is so patently obvious as at the present time.

### 4.—Students' Board and Lodging

Weir House and the Women's Hostels offer a very limited system of accommodation. Not only have they been merely inadequate in the past, but, with the large increase this year, they probably satisfy less than half the requirements in this direction. The inquiry undertaken by "Salient" in this matter proved abortive because "Salient" does not contact a sufficiently large number of students. With the high rates at present in operation for board and lodging and the poor facilities which are often attendant on them, it is time that some steps were taken to ease the position for students and the Executive is the obvious body to take action.

### 5.—Building Scheme

The only time the main body of students hears any details of the progress of this scheme is at the annual general meetings or when a drive for funds is in progress. We suggest that closer co-ordination between the Exec. and students will give rise to greater interest in the scheme. Information on the proposed plan would also be of use: "Salient" will willingly publish it.

### 6.—Increased Student Control of Social Activities

The main interest in this matter is, of course, focussed on student social activities in the Gym. Most students are aware of the Executive's limited powers over these functions; most students are also aware of their responsibilities in the matter of social activities. It has been particularly painful to ex-servicemen to see how little control the student body does exercise over its own fixtures, and it appears that general support would be forthcoming if the new Executive were to approach the Council with request for full sovereignty over the Gym, and activities therein.

### 7.—Improvements to the Library

Although VUC need not be ashamed of its library, with the large number of books immediately available, its size and scope leave much to be desired. The reading room is now almost always filled to capacity. At present there is just sufficient space for books, but since the number of these is doubling about every ten years it is obvious that the library must soon expand into a new building. This is an urgent need and plans should be prepared to provide adequate shelf and reading space for greatly increased numbers both of books and students.



HOUSING SHORTAGE?

### 8.—Student Sports Council

The common failure of VUC teams at Tournament must not be accepted complacently or excused by saying that we did our best, or the opposition was so strong, or that we interpret eligibility clauses more strictly than other Colleges. VUC teams are too often poorly coached (as regards style and technique), inadequately prepared (as regards fitness and finish) and hence produce our perennial crop of wooden spoons—the measure of sub-standard performance. It seems, too, that the policy of rejecting possible representatives who compete in other sports for non-college clubs has been unsuccessful and should be reviewed.

What can be done? The cricket and rugby clubs are showing that drive, energetic leadership and organisation can effect the needed change in atti-

tude and produce a "will to win." It is suggested that a Sports Council representative of all clubs should be set up by the Executive to enquire into specific weaknesses in VUC performances, to conduct a campaign for membership and to unearth talent, to co-ordinate club activities, and to produce physical and psychological bases for more worthy representation in future Tournaments.

### 9.—NZUSA

It was stated at the annual general meeting that "Salient" has given little publicity to the activities of this body. The main reason for this is that information has not been sent to us, and when we have received a little it has usually been of little moment and there has been better material on hand. As a result of this we suggest that VUC's representatives on NZUSA keep closer contact with "Salient."

It is of the utmost importance that the resuscitated Press Bureau be not only kept alive but also infused with some adult vigour. It has infinite possibilities which have as yet been barely touched upon.

Another matter of considerable importance to us is affiliation with the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Student organisations may well be said to be the only youth organisations worthy of consideration in NZ, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to act accordingly and affiliate with the most important international youth organisation.

It is clearly the duty of the Executive to take considerable interest in the activities of NZUSA, and to make recommendations to our representatives on that body.

### 10.—Common Rooms

Like every other sort of room at VUC, common rooms are inadequate for the number of students using them. Though recently painted, the men's common room is still unsatisfactory—shabby floors, worn furnishings and the debris of the milling crowd, makes a daily shambles there. The women, with some cash to play with, are doing good work for themselves in recovering and brightening their cavernous retreat.

But these rooms are insufficient. The College needs a common Common Room. Once it had one, but the library has "white-anted" its way in there, and there is no possibility of finding other room in the College. However, there does not seem to be any reason why the lower Gym, might not be furnished, floor covered and heated to provide a real social centre in the College, without interfering with the rights of College clubs to use the Gym, for their functions. The Association has a notable surplus—why not improve student facilities in the students' own building?

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VOL. IX  
No. 8

# Salient

Wednesday,  
July 3

## A TEN POINT PROGRAMME

The new Executive has been elected, and to its members we extend our congratulations. In this issue we present a 10-point programme for its consideration. There is no claim that these are the only questions which should be decided this year, but they are the ones which seem to us to be the most important. Many of them have already been recognised as such, and some attempts have been made to solve them. Some of them are of such immediate consequence that their settlement is a vital necessity. As remarked elsewhere in this issue, the establishment of the University Press marks, in a sense, our coming-of-age. This, together with the large increase in our roll, makes the setting in order of our affairs a matter of moment. This Executive, because of our favourable position with regard to finance, and by reason of the time at which it has come to office, is in a better position to attack these problems than previous Executives have been with the limiting effect of a war. It is with this conviction that we present the programme.

★

In the "Evening Post" of June 27, we read that the Auckland University College Professorial Board has banned practically all student publications for twelve months, including "Craceum," the AUCSA newspaper.

The cause of the ban was an article entitled "Unusual Case," lampooning Professor Fitt, Chairman of the Professorial Board, which appeared in the 1946 AUC Revue Programme.

While the students of this College will deprecate the appearance of such an article, they strongly resent the measures taken by the Professorial Board. It is felt that regardless of the tone or contents of the article, such action is contrary to the rights of free speech and expression of opinion. In addition, this action, if persevered with, will set an extremely undesirable precedent for possible future interference in other University Colleges.

★

Dear "Salient,"

A week or two ago I spent several days at Massey College,<sup>1</sup> and what do you think I saw on the wall of the common room? I saw the following notice:

### Evening Prep. 1946

1. Evening Prep. will be held every evening during term in Room D.4, Monday to Thursday inclusive.
2. Attendance is compulsory for all first year resident male students under 19 years of age at the beginning of the term.
3. Students who attain the age of 19 years during a term will continue to attend Prep. up till the end of that term, after which they are exempt from further attendance.
4. Students must provide themselves with suitable material for study during Prep. Reading novels or writing letters is not permitted.
5. Hours: 6.59 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. each evening. A break of 10 minutes will be given at 7.45. Lateness after this break will be penalised.
6. Penalties will be imposed for
  - (a) Lateness.
  - (b) Misdemeanours.
  - (c) Absence from Prep. without the express permission of Prof. Perrin.<sup>2</sup>
7. Smoking is not permitted. Any student who wishes to smoke during recess must do so in the Common Room.

The students for whom Prep. is compulsory are:<sup>3</sup>

I might add that the penalty for talking in Prep. is 1/-.

Don't you think that the above notice might be brought to the attention of Mr. D\* 1\* M\*r\* as a means of combating sin?

DENNIS HARTLEY.

<sup>1</sup> Massey Agricultural College is a constituent College of that well-known organ of Higher Learning, the University of New Zealand.

<sup>2</sup> Principal.

<sup>3</sup> About 55 names are appended.



Grey veiled, the house,  
 eating its secret within itself.  
 On the doorstep squats Delilah  
 throwing sultry flowers  
 into the gutter:  
 petals raped and scamp-green leaves  
 ckeing out their ultimate frugged time,  
 to be snatched,  
 finger-tipped  
 and thrown in the soothing stream  
 away to the dreg-end.  
 And where no gutter is,  
 no flowers are thrown.

Through the moss-sodden door chink-  
 ing,  
 strips of light sharpen the dark,  
 probe with their fingers  
 upon the wall, rickety with bare pic-  
 tures,  
 cut across the boarded floor, littered  
 with glass  
 and dead candle-ends.  
 Effulgent in its darkness  
 splendour straddles the dust;  
 sargent, murmurs the death-prayer of  
 the withered light  
 within the grey house. —G.H.D.

★

### Physicist on Biology

("What is Life?" by Edwin  
 Schrödinger)

The author of this slim volume is a prominent physicist, well known for his work on wave mechanics. He considers the question "What is Life?" in the light of recent genetical research; his approach is therefore new and his arguments are logical and convincing.

"Ordinary physics is statistical," that is, in considering any physical phenomenon, say diffusion or paramagnetism, we must take a large number of molecules and consider the statistical effect of the whole and from our observations we can formulate very exact laws. In considering a single molecule or any small number we find only indescribable chaos and we cannot find out very much. Schrödinger says, "Physics is order out of disorder."

On the other hand, in biology, the fundamental-hereditary substance, the gene, is now known to be very small, containing so few atoms or molecules that by ordinary physical interpretations we should expect nothing but confusion and instability. To explain the permanence and stability of the gene (it may remain the same for thousands of years), Schrödinger says that "It is probably a large protein molecule in which every atom, every radical, every heterocyclic ring plays an individual role, more or less different from that played by any of the other similar atoms, radicals or rings. This is the opinion of leading geneticists such as Haldane and Darlington." Hence biology is "order out of disorder," that is, an animal or plant is an arrangement of orderly atoms and molecules.

This is Schrödinger's main point from which other important considerations follow, such as the periodic crystal of physics (a crystal in which a group of atoms or molecules repeats itself many times) in contrast to the aperiodic crystal of biology (the individual chromosomes, where the arrangement of a large number of different molecules is not repeated). Mutation is considered as possibly a quantum or energy "jump."

The book tails off with a short essay on determinism and free-will. On the whole it is one of the most

## TO NE — UNITY

That I should express my ideas accurately in this article is most important. I am handicapped by my ignorance of the technical terms with which the musician and the critic are familiar. To overcome this difficulty, I shall use what may be termed "an enthusiastic vocabulary," where necessary. This is, the vocabulary of one who knows very well what he means to say, but a vocabulary which is over-simplified and non-technical, in order to dodge the handicaps of technical ignorance while preserving the veracity of the concepts.

The reader will notice the words "tone" and "tone-unity" occurring occasionally in what follows. The meaning I attach to the former is its usual sense—"a sound possessing a certain quality or resonance." The latter word, however, is both original in its compound—as far as I know—and in the meaning which I attach to it. It is possibly even a new concept. It is this unity or totality of tone which represents the culmination of a development in modern music and literature. I shall not explain it immediately, but shall endeavour to clarify the application which I have given it throughout.

Even the most superficial critic of modern music and literature cannot fail to realise that he is witnessing the culmination of an extraordinary development. It is a development which has led from the orthodox, classical conception of art to a novel—almost bizarre—cult. It has awakened an enthusiasm in artist and dilettante alike which has led to increasing exploitation of this modern art form.

This is apparent in both the spheres of literature and music. But the essence of this development is not quite so apparent. A glance at a poem by Pound, Auden, and the rest reveals an increasing disregard amounting almost to rejection of rhyme and metre, i.e., metre in its classical sense. With rhyme disappears the elegancies of style common to our orthodox forbears in this realm, and classical metre is supplanted by a natural, though less obvious rhythm. Orthodoxy yields to an era of mysticism, introspection, freedom of form and thought, and novelty in presentation often verging on the bizarre.

In the musical world we see an identical trend, evident in the ever-increasing number of aspirants to the jazz-cult. Composers are seeking original qualities of composition and rhythm which are representative of the mood of this generation. They seek particularly freedom of expression and development—an aim which is typified in the popular "Dixieland" melodies.

In modern prose, too, this development is evident. Victoria Sackville-West displays a competent mastery of this art form which renders her one of the better modernists in the world of fiction. Her penetrating, mystic, introspective "Gottfried Kunstler" is a magnificent example of the trend I have outlined.

A closer examination of the works of these modern artists indicates that there is much more in this develop-

important books we have seen on the subject for many years, and the theory should be a valuable weapon for a good physicist or biologist to carry out some very significant research.

(Courtesy of Modern Books.)

ment than the casual reader or listener may imagine. The development is not a mere superficial emphasis (in the literary world) on novel presentation of ideas; nor (in the musical world) is it an emphasis on the weird or discordant. The essence of this art is this concept of tone-unity.

A friend of mine recently remarked to me that his fellow-student pianists who were for ever seeking new chords on the Weir House piano would shortly have to forsake the diatonic scale for the Eastern instrument with quarter- and even eighth-tone scales. They will, he explained, soon exhaust their present avenue of discovery.

And that is exactly the plan which the modern artist is following. He is seeking new chords and new combinations of chords—but chiefly new combinations of tone which will give his work an originality based on tone-unity. For there are few, if any, original philosophies for the poet to record; just as there are few undiscovered chords for the musician to play. Each artist must now rely on his original presentation, which is largely based on tone-unity.

I trust that the reader has now formed some concept of this term "tone-unity." An explanation which would have previously failed may now make its meaning clear. A pianist who plays a melody in the course of which he strikes an "original" chord or two, may have contributed a new and interesting tone to the piece. But that is all. Such a contribution to the harmony is interesting or pleasing only insofar as it is occasional or incidental: there is not a unity of originality so much as a succession of originalities. Similarly the poet who introduces an occasional original chord into his work is doing nothing more than a hundred poets have done before him. He is escaping the modern spirit which is incorporated in sustained tone or what I have termed "tone-unity."

To find an example of this art in the musical world is easy. Almost any "Blues" number supplies an admirable example of tone-unity. In the literary world, where the concept is perhaps a little more difficult to apprehend and where the concept is analogous only, there are also numerous examples. Eliot and his minions supply a thousand examples of tone-unity in poetry, while the prose world is no less a fertile field of development. I have already mentioned V. Sackville-West, Thomas and many others could be cited.

—J.A.W.

"Salient" would welcome comment on the above article and criticism of the verse printed. A request for letters on the merit of literary contributions was made in the first issue of this year. So far none has been forthcoming: let's have some.

### Midsummer Ending

Fish blood struck with death run cold  
 Past the shadows deep across the bay,  
 Gaped a fine last to the meadows of  
 mermaids,  
 Called a last breath with brows like  
 scales.

From hot summer run fervour of death,  
 Death the cold, to the last grey shingle  
 Came like a glider to rise at a hill  
 but failed in the bloodless fish-lips,  
 denied.

Heart was too full for waiting at peace,  
 Mind would spurn a faint best though  
 no other,  
 Would come to the fish-bone visit of  
 deserving  
 Knowing the tug of the ways, of one  
 way.

One way, Which is the right one, Made,  
 Chosen the beetling die-cast, blood-flung  
 High on the heavens, crowds for un-  
 furling,  
 Breath of the morning unwelcome this  
 making.

Time, the last refuge, and fish-French  
 proverbs,  
 The old oaken helper, retriever, gain-  
 slayer  
 —With a sad swish, the last. Stays as  
 he sows,  
 If the sowing is late—left with Time.

Fish-fed Time with fools for furnaces,  
 Hell for the fools. Heaven can wait,  
 No Heaven for the brain ones, lushy  
 with cortex,  
 Heaven for the wise. Heaven is hoping

Mind down a side-road, body-blood-river,  
 No bridge for reconciles once they have  
 parted.

The world is a very big place. Hunt  
 the hunters.  
 My self, or revive with their fish-gaped  
 hope. —P.S.W.

★

### Film Review

There have been many criticisms which bring out the faults of "And Then There Were None," but a few words of praise are also necessary. Producer-Director Rene Clair was faced with a ridiculously fantastic plot which could easily become stupid, dull melodrama if not handled carefully. The final result is certainly to be commended. At times absolutely nothing can be done with the scenario and not even the competent acting of Barry Fitzgerald can make the Judge's dying words anything but futile bathos.

There are only eleven characters in the film—just enough for good co-operation between cast and producer. The resulting unity is evident in the complete control exercised by Clair over the emotions of the audience. Roland Young opens a door—we don't know what to expect—fade-out shot, and the cook is taking food out of a gaping oven door, and a delightful piece of domestic comedy follows. Silly? Yes, but the producer has successfully led his audience through the hoops of emotion to appreciate fully the following comic relief.

The psychological attitudes of the various characters toward each other in the several drawing-room scenes at times are comparable to the sitting-room scene in Noel Coward's "This Happy Breed." Definitely it is in the emotional comic atmosphere that the considerable merits lie. It is a film well worth seeing.

# The Role of the Scientist

The war has had a profound influence on the social and political outlook of scientists. Where before the "ivory tower" attitude was prevalent, the problems arising from the Atomic Bomb and the widespread application of science to warfare have shaken the majority into a critical reevaluation of the relations of science and society. How can scientists ensure that they shall be best fitted and organised for the pursuit of knowledge, and that the results of their investigations shall be applied to the benefit of mankind?

Modern science arose at about the same time as that tremendous advance in the technical equipment of society which is generally known as the Industrial Revolution, and in its development has kept step with the great changes in our civilization which have resulted.

That is not to say that it has been the architect of the revolution, consciously guiding it, but rather that the new techniques made possible by increasing scientific knowledge have been borrowed somewhat haphazardly, and applied in an unco-ordinated fashion to the job in hand. Granted that new practices have stimulated fresh fields of research, as for example the science of thermodynamics arising from the practical problem of the steam-engine, it is generally true to say that those who made the fundamental discoveries had little hand in their application, nor little appreciation of the technical and sociological problems involved.

## Revolt against Science

Such a process was perhaps inevitable in the early stages, when the full potentialities of science were as yet latent, but since the end of the nineteenth century it has been apparent that this haphazard development would lead to disaster. The accelerated advance of knowledge has culminated in two devastating world wars, in which all the powers of science have been devoted to undreamt-of destruction. The monotony of machine tending has stimulated a revolt against science, which is blamed for the sordidness of many aspects of our culture. But such protests are powerless against the tide of progress and quite ignore the many real benefits which science has conferred, benefits which the critics would be the first to miss in a return to the Middle Ages or the "noble savage."

In any case, this analysis has missed the main point, that the application of scientific knowledge to society has not been by scientists, but by the ruling classes of society itself. For the past 150 years, the uses of science, quite apart from its actual content, have been at the whim of the individual capitalists who have hoped to profit thereby. This is not to deny that many applications have filled important needs, as in modern medicine, but many equally fundamental demands, such as for increased food production in India and China, which could well have been satisfied by organised scientific methods, have been left untouched because there was little prospect of their yielding any immediate profit to the individual capitalist. This one-sided development, as evidenced by the over-emphasis on chemistry and physics, supporting the mushroom chemical and electrical industries, as compared with biology, where results quite as profitable, e.g.,

animal and plant breeding, but less spectacular because of the longer incubation period, may be achieved, has seriously distorted our outlook. New inventions, which would benefit mankind as a whole, may actually appear unprofitable to the capitalist because of the large outlay on new plant, and the losses caused by obsolescence.

## Great Potentialities

Thus, to confuse the potentialities of science with their perversion under our present system of production is a grave error. Science, properly applied, can much improve the material lot of the whole mass of mankind. The current food shortage is a case in point, where it is estimated that 60 million people face starvation, unless very radical steps are taken. To some persons, material things seem of secondary importance compared with the spiritual and intellectual, but they would not deny that a full belly is a prerequisite to human contentment. There is sufficient starvation and disease, bad housing and bad drains to keep our technicians busy for a hundred years at least. On the side of our spiritual and philosophical idealists, we have barely touched on the applications of sociology and psychology which can much increase the general happiness and mental well-being of men. Those monotonous jobs which machinery seems to have created are precisely those which can be most readily performed by machines. The leisure made available, the increased time for education, may bring a flowering of cultural, intellectual and sporting activity such as has never been seen before. Those who have had the leisure and education in the past to appreciate these things have been by no means more intelligent or "philosophically inclined" than the remainder of the population. Such progress may be achieved, given a rational society. The job is to bring this into being.

## Neglect by Society

But the very fact that capitalist society only uses those portions of a scientist's work which promises quick economic returns has led to neglect of science and lack of recognition of its benefits.

Most scientists are too pre-occupied with their fascinating technical problems to recognise the unpleasant fact that they are frequently starved for funds. Yet there are few who would not admit that increased finance and more assistants would allow them to tackle new problems of great importance. Lord Rutherford's research team used to boast that they could make all their equipment themselves, but the consequent loss of valuable time was enormous. Science is as frustrated in bourgeois society as are the arts, literature and music. It is significant that the Soviet Union, on a basis of national

income, spends ten times as much on scientific research as Great Britain.

The relative neglect by society has led scientists to ignore and despise those who merely apply their knowledge to practical matters. The purist approach of "ars gratia artis" is all too common among scientific workers, who fail to recognise that they are an integral part of society, quite apart from their function as taxpayers, and that their discoveries have important repercussions on the "outside world."

## Ivory Towers Shattered

The explosion of the Atomic Bomb, perhaps the most important event in recorded history, has shown the fallacy of this attitude. By their lack of organisation, and failure to realise the consequences of their actions, the physicists handed over to military and state power a weapon of incalculable effect, before they had evaluated the social problems which must inevitably arise. The vital opportunity was missed and they can now only act as advisors to the real controllers of the bomb. Not only this, but by their individualism they have allowed the mantle of secrecy to be spread over large fields of research. Whatever may have been necessary in the exigencies of war, scientists are unanimous that secrecy in fundamental research is absolutely fatal, except in the most exceptional circumstances. Yet it is probably correct to say that the present official attitude to the publication of scientific work in certain fields approximates closely to that of Nazi Germany, where fundamental research rapidly declined. The brutal sentence on Dr. Nunn May, which has shocked the scientific world, is a pointer to the dangers which beset the scientist if we persist in narrow individualism.

## Fruitful Congress

Fortunately, the urgent call for organisation and political action by scientists has not been in vain. An example of what is being done was the recent conference on "Science and the Welfare of Mankind" organised in London by the Association of Scientific Workers. This body, previously representing a left-wing minority group, has now some 15,000 members and is a Trade Union well able to speak for the scientific profession. Many forthright statements, showing full appreciation of the situation, were made by prominent scientists. It was pointed out that in future scientists must investigate the social consequences of their work before, not after, they give it to the world, and must plan their work so that the consequences are good. They must evolve a new code of ethics to protect their knowledge from misuse and must learn to work together, both in actual research and for its application to the common good.

At the same time, the whole people must assert their wish to have science used for their own benefit. It is the job of scientists to win the confidence of the average worker, who still fears deep down in his heart that he will suffer because of the progress they will enable him to make.

This and similar gatherings in other parts of the world suggest that perhaps the majority of scientists have at last realised that only by joint action can they effectively prevent the stifling of research and that many now understand that science will only be able to apply itself fully to the solution of human problems in the new society which is arising out of the chaos of declining capitalism.

—J.M.Z.

STUDENTS!

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The Editor, "Salient."

Dear Sir.—On Thursday evening a motion was carried which was designed to delete "extraneous political issues" from our domestic affairs. But as I see it this measure cannot hope to succeed, when our own paper, purporting to be the official organ of student opinion in VUC, continually thrusts an objectionable political policy at us. Since outside opinion of the College is largely contributed to by matter published in this paper, I would deem it objectionable that any political opinion be aired in "Salient" and claimed to be our own.

Under the constitution "Salient" is responsible to the Publications Committee and that body in its turn answers to the Exec. But Mr. Poole's last conflict in "Salient" proves that in fact "Salient" is responsible to no one.

I do not suggest that there should be a censorship imposed upon "Salient," for that is against our best principle of free speech, but I do suggest that when a direction is made by the Publications Committee or the Exec., such direction should be observed.

The solution is therefore:—

(1) Either politics should be divorced from "Salient" as is religion, or the paper should be completely unbiased in its views. However, it is well to bear in mind that it is the Editor's prerogative to say what he pleases in his Editorial, but at the same time not present his views as being that of "Salient," and in fact as that of the student body.

(2) That the Publications Committee be more stringent towards the strict control of political policy in "Salient."—I am, etc.,

GEOFFREY STREETER.

☆ ☆ ☆

Dear Sir,—In view of recent criticism at the AGM and elsewhere of "Salient" this year, I would like to give our readers some idea of the position and to suggest how the paper could be improved. The most vociferous comment we hear is that "Salient" is nothing but a "Red Rag." While this is an exaggeration we are proud of the fact that it is consistently anti-fascist and certainly not a bulwark of conservatism.

In my experience as a member of the staff, the only printable material which has been rejected consists of a few incomprehensible "poems" and correspondence on an issue already closed. Much of "Salient's" space is taken up with dull reports on routine club activities. These we would be pleased to cut if we could always rely on receiving plenty of copy. Only a small group in the college are sufficiently interested to see that "Salient" has enough material to hand to justify its existence. If these people are all more or less of definite political opinions, surely it is only natural to expect these views to be reflected in the paper itself.

At the AGM Mr. O'Connor made some very harsh criticisms. We are still waiting, Mr. O'Connor, for your contributions. We appeal to all students to submit reports, articles, short stories, poetry, cartoons, photographs and even wood-cuts so that the over-worked staff can relax to some extent and merely collect and supervise publication of the best material instead of having to write half the paper themselves.

Again we appeal to students for copy, and more copy.

P. J. ARMSTRONG.

## Blues and Pinks Vanquish Reds in Polychromatic Dialectic

"That the New Zealand Labour Party would benefit from co-operation with the Communist Party" was the subject of a lively and entertaining debate in the Training College hall on Friday. Varsity took the affirmative against Training College, and on a basis of personal conviction the negative secured 75 votes against 50. Mr. Peter Morris took the chair. The audience numbered some 150, including many facetious interjectors from Varsity; the TC students present were comparatively quiescent.

Mr. Winchester (described by Jim Milburn as the Penguin Political Dictionary) presented his case ably and persuasively. The NZ Communist Party sprang up in the 1920's as the logical development of the struggle for socialism. Mr. Winchester described the Party's policy and its accurate prophecies in the past. Communists today regard Labour as the major Socialist organisation which should unite all working class opinion if it is to defeat the Nationalists. First, Mr. Winchester pointed out, Labour-Communist co-operation was essential because there were invaluable men in the Communist Party whose experience was at present denied the Labour organisation. He quoted the cases of Roy Stanley and Ted Whitlow. The donkey work for Labour in the last General Election was done in the main centres by the Communist Party ("me and my friends".) Secondly, the Communists could give the Labour Party the benefit of their theoretical experience.

Mr. McCreary opened with a pot metaphore, which, he claimed, was purely and simply the theory of dialectics. The gradual process of evolution must culminate in a point of definite change; we should become "conscious causal agents." The inspirational roots of the NZ Labour Party were to be found in Harry Holland, and his inspiration came from Marx and "Looking Backwards." The main difference in the parties today was that the Labour Party had become respectable now it was in office. But how long had it been respectable? Labour feared "to sully the hem of its pale pink garment" by co-operation with the disreputable Communists. The world situation beyond the local one was to be considered; in the world settling-down process there was a danger that reaction would triumph. John concluded that if the Labour Party did not co-operate with the Communist Party, they were lost; if they did, they were lost. He appealed to Mr. Wachsner's logic;

The annual Plunket Medal contest is to be held on Saturday, July 13 in the Concert Chamber at 8 p.m. This is a contest for oratory and is held each year for members of the Debating Society. This will be the first post-war Plunket Medal and the standard promises to be high, as this year, for the first time in many years, there have been too many entries. As this is the only formal function held by the College, other than Capping, every student should attend.

Mr. Jim Milburn's oratory was audibly enjoyed by his hearers. Labour, still keeping the noble end in view, opposed methods of gradual evolution to those of the "wrecker and saboteur." "We have no need for an alien philosophy finding its spiritual home overseas." (Cries of "Moscow Gold.")

He admitted his Communist friends to be extremely politically conscious but found this fact a danger. The communists he described as "a disgruntled specimen," the political leper of our time, whose cry was "let's disorganise things;" en masse they were an "autonomous, querulous, squealing body." He pointed out that NZ Communists despite their noise were an extremely small group; the country had not one Communist M.P. nor were they holding offices on local bodies. He felt therefore, that "we of the Labour Party should examine Communist motives for seeking co-operation;" the advantage lay not with Labour but with Communists, and Labour knew it. Amid uproar from the audience, he quoted Mr. Morrison as saying that the best thing that the Communist could do for the common good would be to exterminate himself. "Labour has done well to remember that a little Lenin is a dangerous thing."

was not this a case of the Ambiguous Middle?

Mr. Maguiness, seconding T.C., commented on Mr. Winchester's statement that Communist membership was open to anyone over the age of eighteen; he considered this to be very obvious. Co-operation of the two parties would alienate moderate Labour supporters. He supported continued gradual incorporation of Socialist measures in the legislation of this country. The abrupt methods of Communists were unacceptable to N.Zers. Small farmers who voted Labour but feared the possibility of collective farming would not support a Government co-operating with Communists. The question of the religious votes, too, was very important—could Labour afford to lose the Catholic vote.

Mr. Gretton (Affirm.) deplored the negative attitude of "dear old Labour grandmothers who imagined a Communist under every bed." (Interjec.: "More in Hope than in Fear.") He saw in the world—Germany, Italy, Spain—dangerous tendencies for the working class to split itself. Communist policy was consistently hostile to Labour's enemies.

Miss Kelly (Neg.) defined co-operation from her dictionary, as "working jointly together for mutual

interests," and maintained that the Communist and Labour Parties had no mutual interests. She criticised the Communist attitude to the war effort 1939-41. The Labour Party stood essentially for NZ and the British Empire.

Miss Cooch (Neg.) stated to the audience's mild surprise that dictatorship of the Proletariat meant dictatorship over the Proletariat by the Communist body. No Communist could call himself a free man.

Harold Dowrick (Affirm.) "thought it germane to get down to a few essentials." Labour, with a "platform of pseudo-pinkish-neo-almost-Socialism had pursued its wavering way till it reached its present respectability; it had built up a traditional aristocracy of Labour which made "a horribly respectable stink in a blue way." He pointed to the horrid example of reaction at the previous night's Stud. Ass. meeting. We must get down to the class conflict ("where are my interruptors?")

Mr. O'Brien (Aff.) was greeted in awestruck tones by Mr. Wachsner: "He's joined the Party!" Of the three principal fungoid growths in NZ politics he found Labour the least poisonous. But a short term period of co-operation with the Communists would teach Labour to avoid them in future.

Mr. Hume (Neg.) Communists throughout the world were gathering their strength for another attack on evolutionary progress; this matter of Communist affiliation must be opposed by every man and woman.

Mr. Easterbrook-Smith: Fascism is not dead. The working class throughout the world must keep the freedom obtained through the war. Forces of reaction were on the march.

Miss Cummings (Neg.) Communism in its present form is an ideal government for an ideal community (Hub—very forced). Today it has lost its purity and is based on "community of goods rather than on a UNITY OF HEARTS."

Mr. Collins (Aff.) Labour was guilty of the rankest opportunism in its fear of prejudicing its interests with moderate supporters. It should not truckle to the petty bourgeoisie but should realise who are its enemies.

Mr. O'Connor (Neg.) quoted Laski: "The Communists look on Democracy as a bourgeois fraud." The actions of Communist members were directed by the party bosses. He turned with fiery wrath on the Communists' attitude to the war effort. (Mr. Wachsner: "Open the barricades.")

Mr. Falconer (Aff.) The Labour Party came to power because it represented united working class interests. Today it has lost this unity because it has drifted into Parliamentarianism. The Communist Party has now united many of these forces.

The Judge, Mr. K. G. Scott, said that the debate had resolved itself into one on the merits or demerits of the Communist Party. The Negative floor speakers had hardly made the most of their case. These are his placings:—

- (1) Jim Winchester.
- (2) John McCreary.
- (3) Toby Easterbrook-Smith.
- (4) Jim Milburn.
- (5) Dick Collins.

# ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING—

## A Horrible State of Chassis

About 150 students, armed with Annual Reports, Balance Sheets and copies of the Constitution were present at the 1946 Annual General Meeting held in the Gym on Wednesday, June 19. The news that the Executive Elections had been annulled caused quite a stir, and due to the constitutional difficulties arising from the position, the meeting had to be adjourned until Thursday 27.

As soon as the minutes of the last AGM had been taken as read, the Returning Officer, Mr. Pierce, announced that earlier in the evening the elections had been declared invalid subsequent to a discovery that one of the ballot boxes was in imperfect condition. In answer to a question he said that the discovery was made on Monday. There was a discrepancy between the number of papers issued and the number returned, and, since the election was very close, neither he nor his scrutineers felt justified in signing the results.

When the murmurs of consternation had died down the chairman moved the adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

With reference to the Joynr Scroll debate, Mr. O'Brien tabled the following motion:—

*"That the following be included in the Annual Report:—The judges have recommended that the Joynr Scroll rules be amended in such a manner that the resulting judgments will be based on the debating merits of the team, rather than on the ability of the team members to deliver prepared speeches."*—Passed.

Speaking on the Exam. Fees Case, Mr. Campbell said a deputation had waited on the Registrar, and he expected some results from the July meeting of the Senate. He felt "Salient" could publish more NZUSA news. Miss Janet Bogle was to represent NZUSA at the International Students' Association Congress in Prague this year. Also, there was no hope of erecting the Stud. Ass. building for at least five years.

After some further discussion by Mr. Daniell on the gymnasium, the Annual Report was unanimously adopted.

An amendment to the constitution will allow the award of blues to the Men's Basketball Club.

Rising immediately, Mr. Milburn deplored the action taken by Mr. Poole in writing to the printers of "Salient" asking them to publish a statement withdrawing the Editorial "Our Judgment." "We are very fortunate in having our contract with 'Commercial Print'" he said "and if it were not for them, 'Salient' might never appear." At a special emergency meeting, the Exec. had later ratified Mr. Poole's action—accordingly he felt bound to move the following motion:—

*"That this meeting, deploring the action taken by the Secretary of the Association, in writing to the printer of 'Salient,' attempting to coerce him into publishing an unconditional statement, wishes to pass a strong vote of censure on him for his action, and also on the Executive for later ratifying the sending of this letter."*

In reply, Mr. Poole stated that the printer would be reimbursed for the issue, but he could not let pass another attack on himself. The motion had been passed by the Exec. and Mr. Milburn knew about it.

The editorial in question exceeded editorial licence and Mr. Milburn had admitted it to a meeting of the Exec. members who had resigned. Under the circumstances he felt that the action the Exec. had taken was entirely justified.

Now the fight raged—very often far away from the point—and involving grave issues of policy.

Mr. Johnstone raised the question of the independence of "Salient." Quoting the constitution, Mr. McCreary demonstrated that there was nothing that limited the freedom of the editor. In his opinion Mr. Poole had grossly overstepped the mark. Mr. Dowrick consumed a few of Mr. Poole's herrings. "Salient" is an independent organ," said Mr. Collins. Mr. Poole and the Exec. had no right to act as they did.

Mr. Campbell wished that the motion could be withdrawn. "There are faults on both sides—enough dirty linen has been washed in public." Replying to this, and a previous statement, Mr. Milburn said that he had offered to the resigning members to withdraw the editorial if they would withdraw their resignations. This was refused. If the motion did not stand, the whole student body would stand indicted on Mr. Poole's act.

Mr. O'Brien stated that he supported the motion, not because of any sympathy he held for Mr. Milburn's arguments, but because he felt that Mr. Poole had not acted in the correct manner in writing to the printer. As the letter dealt with matters of business procedure including the payment of accounts, he felt that he should have been consulted in his capacity of Business Manager, while he also thought that he should have been consulted by Mr. Milburn on the matter. He supported the motion as an important principle of procedure and as a matter of precedent.

Mr. Winchester stated that "Salient" was originally founded as an independent organ—hence its virility compared with the sterile papers of other NZU colleges.

*"The Exec. was out of order in demanding the publication of the letter,"* said Mr. Bogle. *"Now is a good time to pass a vote of no-confidence in the whole Executive."*

Final speaker to the motion, Mr. Daniell, considered that some residuary control over "Salient" was necessary.

The motion was then put and carried by 94 votes to 15, whereupon Mr. Poole tendered his resignation to the President.

Some discussion on the editorial policy of "Salient" followed.

Motion at the Biological Society—*"That the committee shall consist of three members, one of which must be either male or female."*—Heomaphrodites or Eunuchs?

A motion of confidence was passed in the editor and another motion asking that a letter of apology be written to the printer. The President then closed the discussion.

The funds of the defunct Literary Society and Haeremai Club were transferred to the general account, and Mr. Poole moved that £500 of the building fund be invested in Government Stock.

Finally, Mr. O'Brien moved a strong recommendation that the incoming Exec. reinvestigate the possibilities of a change of site for the College. This was passed.

In view of the constitutional difficulties which might arise, it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Thursday week, when the results of the new elections would be available.

### NEW EXEC.

President: NIGEL TAYLOR.  
Secretary: HAROLD DOWRICK.  
Treasurer: DAVID STEELE.  
Women's Vice-President: VIVIENNE RICH.  
Men's Vice-President: ALEC McLEOD.  
Women's Committee: JEAN PRIEST, MAX EICHELBAUM, MARY LAND.  
Men's Committee: HAL GRIEG, DICK COLLINS.

## POLITICS POUNDED

The second AGM was held on Thursday, June 27. General business was continued, and four new motions were passed during the course of the evening. The meeting concluded with the announcement of the election results—this time there was no hitch.

### AUC Fight Against Tyranny

Mr. Daniell, speaking on the question of the Auckland Professorial Board's banning of their student newspaper, proposed this motion, which was put and carried: "That the Executive go into the question of publishing an Auckland edition of 'Salient.'"

Mr. Oliver: "If 'Salient' were to be published in Auckland there should be less space given to the Harriers and the Tramping Club, and more leniency on political issues.

Mr. Hurrell framed the following motion, which was also carried: "That this AGM learns with regret of the suppression of the freedom of the press in Auckland University College and affirms that all student publications should be free from bodies outside the Students' Association."

### Bad Influence of Politics in Student Administration

Mr. O'Brien, in framing his motion "That this meeting expresses its extreme disapproval and condemnation of any attempt to introduce extraneous political and personal issues into the domestic affairs of this Association," pointed out that there was a cleavage caused in the College by the extreme left. He mentioned several occasions on which politics had influenced important decisions which should have been decided on personal ability.

Mr. Sansum: "Yes, there is a cleavage in the College, but it is between those who are interested and those who aren't."

Mr. McHardy said he had been told that there was a Communist ticket in the elections and that College affairs were discussed at Unity Centre on Sunday mornings, but he defied anybody to prove this.

Mr. Winchester: The only time Unity Centre meets is on Sunday evenings. We discuss all sorts of subjects and you are cordially welcome.

Mr. Winchester later stated that he thought the motion quite harmless and gave an historical survey of "Salient's" fight against tyranny.

Mr. McCreary: "The political splits in the College are like those of the outside world, and necessary if individual freedom is to be preserved." He deplored the Communist element

if it was introduced as much as Mr. O'Brien had said, but suggested that it was a small group and therefore its activity was justifiable.

Miss Sim agreed with the motion but not with the arguments supporting it.

Mr. Streeter advocated action being brought to bear on the offending sources.

Miss Rich, speaking from experience on the Executive, spoke of the College as the "extreme Left and the Rest."

### The Building Fund

A motion "That the incoming Executive be recommended to carry on a vigorous campaign for the new building, and that the building committee take immediate action" was introduced by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Ting stressed the necessity for the student body as a whole to support the building fund and not leave all the work to the committee.

After several smaller motions had been passed on the question of traffic in Mount Street and mending the right-of-way the meeting concluded with some proposals of a facetious nature and congratulations to the new Executive.

*The British Ambassador to Washington has described cricket as a dull game, and says he prefers baseball.*

*There's a breathless crush in the clubs tonight,*

*Hell to pay, and a frightful din;  
A bumptious peer has dared to slight  
Cricket, and England wants his skin.  
An English peer in a morning coat,  
But clearly utterly dead to shame,  
Declares that cricket gets his goat  
And he won't play up the silly game.*

*The sahibs at tiffin are blushing red,  
Red with rage for the rot he spoke;  
The boulder's damned for the things  
he said,*

*And cut for a quite impossible bloke.  
The river of wrath its banks has burst,  
And all his clubs will erase his name:  
For an English gentleman always must  
Play up, play up the sacred game.*

—H.W.G.

### ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

"Interested."—Letters will be printed only when signature is enclosed. Mr. Ziabkin's car, we are informed, is an American-built Chrysler Cadillac.



## Plug-hole Pranks

Longitude 15 deg. West, latitude 00 deg. marks the spot of one of the world's most tremendous scientific experiments—an experiment which eventually solved an immense problem which had puzzled men for centuries, had made savants sob, physicists flabbergasted, and lecturers looney.

I refer, of course, to the great "Plug-'Ole Experiment."

For years in first-year Physics, lecturers have suggested that when the plug is removed from a bath the water draining down the hole goes clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere, and anti-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, due to the earth's rotation.

On the HMS "Aquitania" in November of last year, a devout group of RAAF scientists gathered around a second-class bath as the ship was crossing the equator.

The ship's navigator leaped backwards and forwards between bathroom and chartroom, giving exact position by the minute. At length the great moment had arrived. The pilot reverently plucked the rubber disc from the hole, and the water began to move. It slowly took an anti-clockwise motion round the hole. The ship's navigator ticked off the seconds on the captain's watch.

"Now!" he said. Would the water change its direction now that the equator had been passed and it was in the Southern Hemisphere?

Would it? It didn't! It just kept on going anti-clockwise. The great problem was solved! Humanity could take its daily bath secure in the knowledge that the earth's rotation had no effect on draining water at all.

(Exchange article from "Farrago," Melbourne University.)

## DEBATING — GLIB TONGUES SLASH OSSEUS RIND

The slightly one-sided, but nonetheless eventful debate held in the Gym on Friday 14, dealt with the subject "That NZ offers ample scope for creative intelligence." The variety of interpretations put on the wording of the debate gave considerable scope for the creative intelligence of many of the speakers, anyway. The judge was Mr. F. L. Combs and Nig. Taylor was in the chair.

Mr. D. Saker, polished and persuasive, opened the attack for the affirmative. He outlined N.Z.'s superior education system, which gave a N.Z.er every chance of developing his creative intelligence, and instanced the extraordinary number of newspapers, Repertory Societies, etc., as vehicles for expressing that intelligence. Reward for work did not have to come from within N.Z.—writers, living in Ireland, Scotland and Wales ("and in sh"—interjection) sent their work to London for publication. N.Z. offered ample inspiration and the lack of "hide-bound tradition" here should make our work free and experimental.

Mr. J. Ziman, for the negative, asserted that creative intelligence implied two things, (a) a problem to be solved, and (b) an original solution to the problem. He intended

to deal only with one branch of the subject—science. The small number of publications dealing with original research was a good indication of the amount of it done in N.Z. Radio Development Laboratory had done some good work, but not much of it was original. ("Mr. Evison made rather a good magnet.") Still, not everyone wanted to go into specific fields of work.

Mr. John Scott, seconding the motion, dealt with the "social" side of creative intelligence. In N.Z. we might well be proud of our original social legislation. America had shown creative intelligence by producing films ("and Readers' Digest"—interjection.)

Miss Joan Taylor asserted for the negative that lack of scope was partly due to our extremely small population. N.Z.ers were philistines, she said, and they owed it to their ancestry, while the fact that Mr. Saker found no difficulty in getting work published only indicated a field for hack journalism. We were hampered by the tradition that what came from overseas was good, and the home product bad. This lack of sympathetic understanding caused inertia in the artists themselves.

The subject up to this point had been apparently well covered but many surprises were yet to come. The last speaker from the floor, Mr. W. Oliver, asserted that the words of the debate were all nonsense. He said that a creative work need not be put before the public nor sold, and therefore scope was not necessary.

Other interesting, and at times startling slants on the subject, were as follows:—

Mr. D. Collins: "That incredible blockhead" Justice Cornish said that the spiritual home of the progressive

## DRAMA — NO LIGHTS BUT MUCH ILLUMINATION

Last Friday week the Drama Club presented three one-act plays in the Gym. Until half-past eight the only entertainment was provided by John MacCreary muttering purple imprecations as he wrestled with the maze of ropes and pulleys by which the curtains allegedly move backwards and forwards with effortless ease. Back-stage, members of the cast and sundry others tinkered unavailingly with the lighting switchboard. The switches switched all right but that was all that happened. Nary a bulb showed anywhere a feeble gleam that would have struck hope into the frustrated hearts of the tinkerers. A single spot had to suffice to light the stage for the three plays.

The Drama Club suffers more, perhaps, from the inadequacies and inefficiencies of the Gym than any other club. I seem to remember that at the Annual General Meeting of Stud. Ass. someone remarked gloomily that the Gym was due to collapse any day, and on Friday one felt that that day was not far distant.

At half-past eight the curtains were dragged apart by main force for the first play, "Hello, Out There," by Saroyan. As the man accused of rape, imprisoned in a county jail, John MacCreary did justice to a powerful part. His voice alone would have made the performance memorable. Betty Arya gave a convincing interpretation of the difficult role of Emily who, young and heartbreakingly lost, falls in love with the lonely prisoner. Her understatement of movement and gesture was admirable and added to the portrayal. There was a clever contrast of the voices of Aileen Casey and Lyster Paul.

A vaguely American accent was assumed by sounding each "r" and occasionally deepening the "a"s. But no attempt was made to change the inflexion. The result was confused and uneven. In particular the effect of the powerful near-last line was almost de-

stroyed when it was spoken, "But I'll be with you Olways, Olways, Goddamit!"

is the USSR. He was wrong. Their spiritual home was the world, and beyond it, the universe (voice from the back, "Blithe Spirit"). Everywhere there was evidence of the beginnings of a National Culture—"we are becoming a Nation."

Mr. McCreary (aff.): NZ exports were our contribution to world culture. Our ancestors used their creative intelligence in clearing bush and building homes—literature was not important. "Those who like can go and tickle tiddlers on the Thames, but give me the man who'll go tramping up the Tasman."

Mr. O'Flynn (aff.): "Painting, sculpturing, writing and other pastimes!"

Mr. Winchester (aff.): Mr. Holcroft had sold 2,000 copies of one of his books, equivalent to about 80,000 in Great Britain on a population basis. NZ might have a small population, but so did Athens and Shakespeare's England, and one day I think we'll equal them."

The motion was put and carried almost unanimously. Mr. Combs, after saying he was feeling a bit under the weather (sympathetic laughter), proceeded to sum up in a masterly way the speakers for the evening. He gave his own opinion on the subject to an appreciative audience, stating that he believed New Zealand culture to be of a distinctly copycat nature. His placing of the speakers was: Miss Taylor and Mr. Collins first equal, Mr. Saker next, followed by Mr. Winchester and Mr. McCreary.

The inadequacies of the stage set were forgotten in the atmosphere created by the performance. The lighting was bad, of course—but I told you about that before—the shadows being too heavy on the faces of the players.

The second play, "Suppressed Desires," by Susan Glaspell, is a slick comedy about the consequences of the amateur enthusiast dabbling in psychoanalysis. Dick Campion, as the distraught architect, showed that he is at home with comedy as with tragedy. Betty Spinley gave a competent performance as his wife, Henrietta, whose tireless search for evidences of the "living Libido" almost breaks up the marriage. Betty has a delightful sense of comedy. Noeline Edwards played the role of the sister, Mabel, who "gets" psycho-analysis and discovers she has a suppressed desire for Stephen, "her own sister's husband," with commendable charm and stiffness.

Touches of realism helped to sustain the atmosphere of the play. The breaking of the plate, for example, brought a quick intake of breath from the audience. The play is clever and the performance could have been a little quicker. One plea, please, to actors playing a comic role, wait for the laughs!

The acting of the two plays was of a high standard, due to the fact that the actors were, without exception, experienced and competent. "Hello, Out There" was produced by the cast and "Suppressed Desires" was produced by Maryanne Beaglehole.

The last play was a hastily-produced mime called "Wild Nell, or Her Last Sacrifice." Here we had Kate Cross as Wild Nell, whose wild heart was constantly being torn for some reason or other, Pat Hofen as Lady Vere de Vere, Bill Ord as Handsome Harry, sporting how-legs, a leer and a brand-new moustache, the two Indian braves, Geoff. Streeter and Lyster Paul, attired variously in blankets and curtains, and their squaws, Joan Taylor and Susan Harding. The narrator was Dick Campion. The story is simple—Boy meets Girl, Boy loses Girl, Boy finds Girl and Wild Nell makes her final sacrifice—the stage, in fact, is littered with bodies as the Indians have also died a violent death.

This obviously jacked-up performance was nonetheless thoroughly enjoyable. The evening concluded with supper and a dance among the tables in the upper Gym.

## PLUNKET MEDAL ORATORY

★

CONCERT CHAMBER

JULY 13th, 1946

8 P.M.

★

8 SPEAKERS

We were seated in the warm flat of the Grand Panjandrum himself, a week after the Winchcome Crossing and the ascent of Hector had taken place; and since the blister scars and the body aches had healed, we were able to sip each of us a jorum of ale, and contemplate the penitence immediately past with placid equanimity.

"It was a good trip," said My Old, with the impudent rogue smile which is practically his only asset. "Better in retrospect, though, than it was at the time."

"Member that meat extract?" broke in the Leader: "I can still smell it, even after washing my mug five times."

"Let's go back to the beginning," said the Lawyer, showing again his passion for orderly data. "If we're going to reminisce, it might as well be done properly."

The party assented: "You tell the story, Jimmy the One," said the Leader (they had been in the Senior Service together). "The Grand Panjandrum, here, has heard a different version from each of us, and he might as well hear the correct one."

"But what you won't understand," said Jimmy the One, "is that none of us succumbed, but we continued, regrets notwithstanding, to Cone Saddle Hut, where there were no women—and very hard beds."

"And it was there," I interrupted, "that we first smelled the meat extract."

"Quiet," shouted the Lawyer, who had been responsible for this peculiar unsavoury condiment.

"And there we had soup, and a great big stew—so much of it that none could move for an hour after it."

"And it was there," said My Old, "that we first beheld Archie John's cookery knife, a magnificent weapon, but my Pathans on Crete had better."

"The Pathans were absolutely useless," said Archie John vigorously, continuing an old argument. "I remember on patrol in Burma . . ."

"Yes, yes," Jimmie the One went on hurriedly. "And there we slept an uneasy sleep with some shooter types sandwiched on either side, just as I slept once in Brussels . . ."

"Yes, yes," said I, echoing. "We know what you did in Brussels."

"Yes. We made good going till dark, which arrived with tropic suddenness at five-thirty."

"Not a second later," corroborated My Old, facetiously.

"And then the real unpleasantness began. We weren't quite sure how far along this confounded ridge we'd got. There was a bump ahead, and we autistically imagined that this was Hector."

"Autistically means wishful thinking," explained My Old: "I've done Psych., too."

"Oh, shut up," said the G.P., disparagingly: "we've all done it in our time."

"Any way," said Jimmy the One, "what with the fog and the lack of grog, and one thing and another, each bump turned out to be a bump and not Hector, and this went on monotonously for three hours, with our torches getting weaker and weaker, our hands frigid and frigid, and our hunger more cavernous."

"Thank you," I said.

"But in the end we did reach Hector," said the Lawyer, speeding things

## Joe Turner's Blues

*I'm goin' away, babe, just to wear you off my mind;*

*Yes, I'm goin' away, babe, just to wear you off my mind.*

*If I stay round here I'll be troubled all the time.*

*So help me, honey, but I don't love you;*

*So help me, but I don't love you,*

*Well, I just don't like them funny old ways you do.*

*It's rainin' here, babe, stor'min' on the sea;*

*Rainin' here, stormin' on the sea;*

*You mistreat a good man when you mistreat me. . . .*

*I'm sorry, babe, sorry to my heart;*

*Sorry, babe, sorry to my heart;*

*We've been together so long and now we've got to part.*

★

In consequence of an attractive poster advertising a Reunion at Tauherenikau for Servicemen, sixty types signed the roll and later packed into two buses. The busdrivers were seen to raise their eyebrows in a peculiar manner, but threw into low, and headed North regardless.

At the public works camp, Jupiter Pluvius made with the waterworks, and troops changed into marching order under a downpour, but entertainment was provided by Mr. Wachsner's variations on the tambour d'aisances. Column advanced in open order, leaving a rearguard still struggling, including the leader, who was unable to find the way.

The streams were high, but the trip in was uneventful, and made in good time. Dry clothes and a tremendous stew, for which Mr. Higgin and his cookhouse fatigue are to be congratulated, restored enthusiasm, and personnel settled down to some steady niggling on the sack. Meanwhile Prof. Boyd-Wilson and his professional wine-mullers got cracking, and a heavy odour of cloves, spices, and hot wine filled the hut.

## Wot! No Sleep!

The master muller made a very pleasant speech, and troops moved in on the mull. The effect of this was electric, and the barn dance commenced almost immediately, as Harry Scott gave out with some very solid hep on the hot liquorice stick. Three members at this stage tore off their garments and rushed down to the river. The party lined up to watch them swim the icy torrent, and, having found nothing but fog on the opposite side, swim back. Background noise was mounting. Later the consensus of opinion was that there had been five minutes' silence during the night.

Morning dawned as usual, the fur was brushed away, the parrots' cages rinsed out, and everyone agreed it was a huge success. A small fast party pressed off to Dobson's, the Old Digs went back to the sack, and Harry Evison got off to a flying start again in the open air.

The Tramping Club is to be congratulated on this Reunion, which was highly appreciated by all servicemen and trampers. Troops have asked the writer to express a vote of appreciation and thanks for the quality of the comforts supplied.

★

ERRATUM.—We apologise for an error in the editorial of last issue. The "Wagner-Connelly" legislation should have read "Wagner-Connorry."

## SLAVES TO THE TRAMP — A Study in Psych. One

"Right Ho," said Jimmy the One. "Stop me, you fellows, if I go off the rails."

"The six of us," he said, addressing the G.P. and his wife, who was darned the G.P.'s socks, "left Wellington by the 10.13 to Upper Hutt, with the intention—if you had believed our random conversation—of passing the entire week-end comfortably in the local inn; however, in actual fact, we spent only an hour there, since this—" he indicated the Leader, "and this—" (the Lawyer) "succeeded in jacking up transport to the head of the valley along with a whole host of Boy Sprouts. . . ."

"Where this," My Old pointed to me, "disgraced itself by an altercation with a Boy Sprout, rising ten years, at least."

"Sh!" I said, "Let him go on with the story."

"Once we had left temptation behind," Jimmy the One continued, "the trip was uneventful as far as Tauherenikau Chateau, but there the Demon loomed up in a big way."

"How?" demanded the Panjandrum, a knowing look in his eye.

"There were women there, in a ratio of approximately six to one, and . . . we happened to have six men."

"Oh," said the G.P., "I quite understand."

"Well," he said, "in the morning we had difficulty with the clocks, and made a seven o'clock start at ten, which by all accounts is a little late for a tough undertaking like the Winchcombe. However, we were intrepid. . . ."

"Until we came to the top of Cone," said the leader, "and then . . ."

"And then we struck trouble."

"Trouble?" from the G.P., in surprised tones.

"Yes. The weather had broken black and the memory of Tauherenikau was as a dream of Paradise before our eyes."

"With the Houris in close-up, I presume," commented the G.P. with his well-known dry sarcasm.

"That was the idea. We all felt our age rather."

"And I felt the pains in me legs a-comin' on," said the Lawyer.

"But none of us," said Jimmy the One, "really liked the idea of revealing a positively decadent spirit before the others, so, as a compromise, a secret ballot was suggested. But this was rejected, and inspired by a fragmentary break in the clouds, we pressed on to Neill, regardless."

"In spite of my prognostication that we might be acting very unwisely," added My Old.

up: "and had a marvellous view over all the cities of the Wairarapa, and as far as Wellington."

"It was hardly worth it, though," commented My Old. "You can see electric lights practically anywhere. We've got one at home."

"And from there to Kime was only a stone's throw."

"But the hut wasn't too easy to find," said the Leader. "Remember calling about in that beastly fog, Beetle?"

"Yes," I said. "And then we got into our sacks, and Archie John performed miracles with a kerosene bottle and an old pineapple can, so that we had hot cocoa."

"Followed by bread and butter and dreamy," said the Lawyer.

"Dreamy?" asked the G.P. in cross-examination.

"Golden syrup," I interpreted.

"And the next day we and our blisters came out," finished Jimmie, laconically.

"And that's what you call an enjoyable week-end?" hypothesised the Panjandrum. "You must be mad."

"But that's what keeps the British Empire together," I said.

"Yes," he said. "And look at the British Empire!"

—BEETLE.

Dear Sir.—The Women's Common Room Committee would like to draw the attention of all women students to the suite in the common room which has just been re-covered. This year the committee hopes to have all the furniture covered in this way but it is a very expensive business and with our limited resources it is impossible to buy the best quality furnishings. We would therefore be very glad if students would treat the new coverings gently and remember that they have an interest in their own property. In particular we would ask students not to put their feet on the chairs and couches as they do not only dirty the coverings by doing so, but also the heels of their shoes tear the material.

We hope we will receive full co-operation in this matter from all students and express our thanks in anticipation.

WOMEN'S COMMON ROOM COMMITTEE.

Dear Sir,—At the AGM we heard a lot of emotive oratory on the question of "extraneous political and personal" matter filtering into the affairs of the Association.

Last week a circular which was a scurrilous personal attack on the Editor of your paper was handed out. It contained many misrepresentations of fact and several deliberate and direct lies. I agree entirely with the motion passed at the Annual General Meeting if only because it may be a deterrent to these persons who haven't the guts to sign their names to libellous statements which they had typed down and distributed in the Main Hall of the College.

The implication of a number of the speakers at the AGM was that those "horrid Reds" were undermining our honourable structure yet this, the worst offence against personal character yet perpetrated in this College, ob-

viously did not come from anyone even "Pale Pink." It reads like a Fascist indictment and has just that amount of truth in it.—Yours sincerely,

PRO BONO DISCIPULORUM.

## Thought for Today

The cosmos is a gigantic flywheel making 10,000 revolutions a minute. Man is a sick fly taking a dizzy ride on it.

"Religion is the theory that the wheel was designed and set spinning to give him a ride."—H. L. Meicken.

"I wonder, Jack," said the Earl of Sandwich, one of Wilke's rickety companions, "whether you will die on the gallows, or in the post-hospital." "That will depend, my lord," replied Jack with a straight face, "upon whether I embrace your principles or your mistress." —Jackson, Trials of British Freedom.



# NZ UNIVERSITY PRESS TAKES THE FIELD

As the climax of a movement which began at the beginning of 1914, and was revived in 1925 and 1943, the Senate of NZU last year set up a Board of Managers of the University of New Zealand Press. This is one of the most important facts in the history of NZU, and may well be said to mark our coming-of-age.

The most ardent worker in the campaign for a press has been Dr. Hight (Rector, CUC), who is now chairman of the Board of Managers. Victoria's representatives are Profs. Hunter and Gordon, and Dr. J. C. Beaglehole. The remaining members are Prof. Allan (CUC), Prof. Galway (OUC), and Mr. J. H. E. Schroder.

Dr. Hight's 1915 report on the possibility of establishing a press, states:—

"The existence of a press in a modern university implies that the university will print and publish, generally at its own cost, certain works more or less closely related to its activities."

The Board has listed the following classes of work as those which it will be prepared to publish:—

1. Original works of learning.
2. Works of general cultural interest.
3. Periodicals or journals.
4. Bibliographies.
5. Summarized theses.
6. Manuals or textbooks.

Advertisements have already been made asking for contributions under these classes. It is understood, however, that the annual grant for publishing is as yet very small. It is of the utmost importance that staffs and students and graduates generally support this enterprise to the full. It is a small beginning—moves like this one usually do have small beginnings in NZ. But if we believe, what, as students, we should, that *the need for a University and for a crystallisation of our cultural standards is greater than ever*, then it is our clear task to see that these small beginnings grow; that the publishing grant grows in response to a demand.

From now on it is the duty of College staffs to encourage more than they have in the past the undertaking of original studies. This is of particular importance in the Science faculty, where too often the student is put off with routine work for a thesis. Admittedly facilities are not of the best. This makes it only too clear that the success of the University Press is very much bound up with the question of the University keeping up with the demands that are made on it, that the success of publishing is dependent on the success in producing what is most suitable to be published. If the University loses contact with the needs of the community and the requirements of its students, we might as well fold up the Press now, and save the money.

Students must realise that the responsibility rests on our shoulders as well as on the shoulders of those who control University policy. We must become increasingly conscious of our duties to the community in the way of cultural knowledge, and cultural knowledge, moreover, which is not merely of academic interest.

If the University Press publishes material which does and can interest only a limited section of the community, it is serving no useful purpose. Recent developments have brought

home to scientists, for example, the fact that the independence on which they had prided themselves was a snare and a delusion. The University Press must then be also used to express the views on problems of society of the so-called "academic" world. After six years of war against fascism we should have no doubts in this matter, and we should consider it of primary importance.

Apart from actual works on suitable subjects along these lines, the best method we have of disseminating knowledge, and of expressing a rational outlook on social problems is through a periodical. Of particular importance are articles, summarised theses, etc., which deal with aspects of New Zealand history and culture. The sooner such a periodical is established, the sooner can we create the interest in what the University has to say which is so essential for the success of the publishing venture.

Once our Press is an established feature of NZ life, we can at last claim that our isolation from the community has ended, and that we have begun to realise fully our duties to the community.

## Quitting India

*Shall communal strife delay,  
India's Independence Day?  
Or the slogan "Pakistan"  
Sabotage Great Britain's plan?  
No. The British Raj lays down  
The brightest jewel in the Crown,  
Britain yields her sovereignty,  
India must and shall be free.*

*Final, total independence,  
Rid of foreign superintendence,  
Parliament, defence, religion—  
India is the Indian's pigeon.  
Indian self-rule must begin,  
This is where the Raj came in.  
Britons heartily agree  
India must and shall be free.*

*Atlee clears the holy smoke,  
India's not beneath the yoke,  
Congress may or may not sit,  
Britain is resolved to quit,  
Even civil disobedience  
Has exhausted its expedience,  
Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims see  
India must and shall be free.*

*Patel to Swarajists urban  
Still is talking through his turban,  
Sikhs may strike and Princes riot,  
Ghandi may reduce his diet,  
Jinnah may hold back the dawn,  
But the Raj will be withdrawn  
Britain gives her guarantee  
India must and shall be free.*

*Can the Mission stay behind  
Years, till India knows her mind?  
No. The Raj is not deterred,  
Freedom will not be deferred,  
India goes to Gunga Din,  
Britain will not intervene,  
This is Britain's last decree—  
India must and shall be free.*

SAGITTARIUS  
(Reprinted from the "New Statesman  
and Nation")

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## Fascism and Culture— What is the Record?

The statement by a Nazi leader that, on the mention of the word "culture" he loosened the catch of his Browning, is well enough known to most people. But it is not so well known that in the first few weeks of Nazi rule in Germany 20,000,000 books were burnt, and 12,000 paintings and engravings were removed from the picture galleries and museums as not being in harmony with the "Aryan spirit." It is generally known that non-Fascist and Jewish writers and scientists were forced to leave Germany; it is not so well known that 2,500 professors were expelled (50%) and that the number of students in higher educational establishments was reduced by half.

In Poland all educational establishments were closed, the number of newspapers was reduced by 90%, monuments to Kosciusko, Chopin and Mickiewicz were destroyed, and 170 members of the staff of Cracow University were sent to concentration camps.

In Czechoslovakia 6,000 students and professors suffered the same fate. The books of Benes and Masaryk were banned.

In France the works of Balzac, Hugo, Zola, Anatole France and Romain Rolland were burnt and the art treasures of the nation were rifled.

In the USSR municipal libraries all over the country were destroyed, schools and cinemas and clubrooms were wrecked. Tolstoy's house was converted into a barracks, and the homes of Tchaikovsky, Chekhov and Rimsky-Korsakov were ruined.

This is the record of destruction. There is also the record of distortion: the re-writing of text-books to give them the "Aryan twist," the deliberate construction of the whole "destiny of Germany" theory, the conscious turning of all the resources of culture—literature, sculpture, painting, cinema, radio, science, history, law, religion—to the enforcement of the dogmas of Nazism.

Why is culture of such importance? Why spend so much energy in the distortion of a form of human activity which, when pursued from a different viewpoint by democratic peoples, arouses only the desire to destroy? Why did the anti-democratic-culture merchants so sedulously cultivate their own form of culture? Because culture is a weapon, both of enlightenment and of suppression. The culture of a demo-

cratic people leads the way forward, that of fascism leads backwards. Always, in any land, when a period of reactionary rule sets in, the normal course is for all the progressive features of culture to be attacked. Under fascism they are not merely attacked, they are systematically destroyed, and those writers, artists, scientists and professional men who are willing to be bought, immediately set about building a "new" culture to help enforce the fascist regime. This, too, we saw in occupied Europe.

What is the contemporary record, the record at this moment, in the struggle between democratic culture and fascism? In Spain, fascism still reigns, and the only culture is the official culture of the Falangists. In the USA, where the anti-democratic strike legislation of President Truman has been passed, the role of the Infamous Dies Committee has passed to a new House Committee, that on "Un-American Activities." The dominant member of this committee is Senator Rankin of Mississippi, who openly espouses the cause of racial prejudice in regard to Negroes, Jews and other American minorities.

Do these factors matter to us? We are remote from the USA and even further from Spain. But if six years of war have not convinced us that the struggle against fascism is international, what will? The struggle of Spanish Republican and American writers, artists, scientists and members of all cultural bodies against the suppression of democratic culture is as much our struggle as the fight of the American Maritime Unions is the concern of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of our own Maritime Unions.

## A PRISONER LOOKS AT GAOL

"Nothing is done to find out why a prisoner commits a crime or to rehabilitate him into society." This was one of the main points made by Mr. O. E. Burton in an address to the SCM last Saturday night. The basic cause of most crime is the prisoner's revolt against society. The present prison system in NZ does not try to overcome the anti-social tendencies by any constructive measures—it is punitive rather than reformative.

The most common record of prisoners is the orphanage, borstal and finally gaol. Without family love and affection the prisoner feels insecure and expresses this in anti-social tendencies. The lack of family and close friends is shown in the few letters received or written in prison. As a result when a prisoner gets out he is caught in the solidarity of the under-world as he has no other friends. The few who do break away are those with families. As the first practical step the speaker advocated the closing of all orphanages and the adoption of every child into a good Christian home.

While Mr Burton acknowledged that modern psychological methods are of value he believes that the living of the Christian life is expressed in an organic community to be the only solution. The person who has fallen is the concern of the church not the police. Christians must be vitally concerned for these people, treat them and suffer for them.

That a Christian community should not punish the criminal but should trust only in the power and love of Christ was Mr. Burton's challenging idea. He quoted Christ's reply to those who wished to punish the adulterous woman: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

On the whole the criminal is a very ordinary person—just the same as the man in the street and like all New Zealanders. His main interests are racing, gambling and trying to get tobacco. Tobacco is so valuable that it is prison currency. While only seven hours a day are spent at work in the prison the other seventeen are spent entirely alone—virtually solitary confinement.

## 1st XV Tops Grade

A group of rather dejected Senior B players gathered round a Weir House phone on Saturday last, after their wintry defeat by Wellington on Kelburn Park, to learn the fate of their fellows in the A's. Their subsequent jubilation, and incidentally, moderate alcoholic celebration, was typical of the general pleasure with which all club members and staunch supporters learnt of the 1st's latest win, this time against Hutt, which took them to the top of the Senior 1st Division ladder, one point ahead of Athletic and Ponoke. In the first round, Eastbourne has still to be played. The team, however, has ensured its place in the Jubilee Cup competition for the second round.

The success of the Seniors has, perhaps, spurred on the lower grade teams, their record over the past four weeks being encouraging—eight wins, and two draws, to only four losses. Third A, especially, and also Third B, give promise, on their form, of finishing in front of their respective divisions. Four lower grade teams are to play at Wakefield Park at 1.30 p.m. this coming Saturday, the teams looking forward to liberal support from club followers prior to their adjournment to Athletic Park for the meeting of the NZU XV and Wellington.

**Inter-Island NZU Fixtures.**—Seven team members and three emergencies is the VUC contribution to the North Island Universities' team, announced the week before last to play South Island at Athletic Park on Wednesday, July 6.

Skippering the team, in his centre hooker billet, is Dick Burke, VUC's captain, who has with him in the front row, Alister MacLennan. Two other VUC pack-men—Sam Meads (lock) and Ray Shannon (side-row)—together with four strapping Auckland and Massey forwards, will combine to form a very formidable pack which should test the southern forwards severely. North has two excellent stand-bys in VUC men Red Murphy and Bob Barraclough. A most difficult task confronted the North selectors, Messrs. R. G. Bush and H. E. Moore, in deciding upon their back-line, from the wealth of available talent. The rearguard which will take the field on Wednesday is a very strong chain. Three VUC men gained selection, these being Ran Jacob, outstanding young half, his inside man, Doug. Goodwin, who has turned some fine performances this year, and Hal. Greig, at full-back, whose ability is summed up by the recent statement in a leading sporting paper—"he seems to be the logical last line for the 1946 Wellington rep. side." Rog. Berry, VUC's "recently discovered wing," whose performances are receiving the attention of the Wellington rep. selectors, is emergency back.

Following Wednesday's game the NZU team will be selected and announced. The team will "be on show" at Kelburn Park on Thursday afternoon, when a practice will be held between 4 and 5 p.m., prior to their meeting Wellington on Saturday.

Having an eye to the entertainment of the visitors, VUC Football Club, in conjunction with the Exec., has arranged a Winter Sports Ball on Wednesday evening. A buffet tea and evening on Saturday is also planned, while NZU Rugby Council is running a picture evening on Friday.



# NO MAN'S LAND

## Tournament

Dear Sir.—The recent Easter Tournament has provided one further example of Victoria's failure to make the grade. The question "why" is being asked, not only by students, but also by those less intimately connected with the College—the general public.

Reasons for our poor showing are easy to find and have been produced again and again, but let us examine these reasons (excuses) a little further. We have so many part-time students who are unable to devote time to the other aspects of 'Varsity life. A forceful argument, but actually there are many part-timers who are very active in clubs and societies, and many full-timers who take little or no interest.

We have few residential hostels which, at other University Colleges, help to weld the students into one united body. True, but properly handled clubs should enable students to make contacts with one another and should inspire in them a live College spirit.

We have no special schools for Medicine, Dentistry, Architecture, Engineering, etc., which in other centres attract many male students. In 1944 statistics for male students attending the four Colleges were as follows:—

Auckland, 1,438; Victoria, 1,125; Canterbury, 859; Otago, 1,191.

When we add the 362 men students attending Massey Agricultural College to the Victoria figure, Victoria tops the list with 1,487 male students.

Our grounds and facilities for sports training are inadequate. Few Colleges are properly catered for in this respect and our difficulties are no greater than those of other Colleges. Some will say that one College must come last at Tournament, why shouldn't it be Victoria? This is, in some respects, true, for the actual winning of Tournament is a minor consideration, but surely we could put up a more commendable performance than our recent pitiful attempt.

You may claim that Victoria's achievements are rather in the academic world and that many of our students have gone on to take positions of distinction in different fields. But these successes are in a large measure due to the initiative or diligence of individual students and to the work of their Professors and Teachers.

The activities of students cover a wide range—at this College we have approximately forty clubs, societies or organisations. Far too many students take no interest in club life and far too many again are merely fringe members who are unwilling to do anything constructive for the advancement or strengthening of a club.

We are convinced that if students began as Freshers to really work for a club, that club would become stronger, would gain a larger membership and would attract those who otherwise play for outside clubs. That is a great fault in our student organisation, that we allow so many athletes, performers, players, actors and so on to join outside clubs, simply because our own clubs are too easy going to reach a high standard.

Each year we have several hundred Freshers filling in Stud. Assn. activity

cards outlining the clubs they are interested in. This is an excellent idea but we are not aware of one instance where a club has consulted those cards and pursued the students who had indicated their interest. Within a week or two, the Freshers begin to find that study takes much of their time, but instead of directing their spare time to support of two or three clubs, they step into the Victoria habit of dissipating time and energy by attending only an odd meeting at about half a dozen clubs.

One solution might be the election of really responsible committees who have a genuine interest in the welfare and activities of a club. Annual Meetings are often sparsely attended and election of officers is made among those present—often not the people most fitted for the job. In our main election for the year of Stud. Ass., the percentage of votes is shockingly low—yet another example of student lack of interest and co-operative spirit.

What can you do to remedy the position?

(1) Make up your mind at the beginning of each year to join as many clubs as you can really devote attention to.

(2) If you are a champion swimmer or athlete, a first class actor or a good 'cellist, go along and stir up the 'Varsity club before you join a town club. As Tournament has shown, we are badly in need of support.

(3) Endeavour to support the attempts of individual clubs to go out into the city. Drama productions, ISS work-days, Extrav., Plunket Medal are only a few of your opportunities.

(4) Don't avoid Annual and Business Meetings, and don't be swept along by one clique—elect officers you know will do a good job.

(5) Nominate, if you wish, and above all vote for your Stud. Ass. and Committee members.

Only with your interest and support can we throw off our mantle of shame and the wooden spoon while we're about it.—TWO DISGUSTED PRESENT-DAY STUDENTS.

## How to Mate in Three Easy Moves

The three VUC teams are off to a good start. Following the 4-1 C grade team victory over Wellington on June 1, the A and B grade teams last Saturday, playing the same club again, forced the pace. The A grade team won very well by 4-2, wins being obtained by Wade, Henderson and Johansen. Since Wellington was considered one of the strongest teams in the competition, our chances for the A grade title are greatly enhanced, in spite of the weakening of our team by the absence overseas of our champion, Wade. The B grade team lost by 1½ to 3½, with one game unfinished; but since this game looks like a win for us, the result will be 2½ to 3½.

Students will join in wishing our top-board, R. G. Wade, every success in his visit to England to play in the British Chess Championship and the International Masters' Tournament at Hastings.

The Chess Club meets in Room C4 on Tuesdays at 7.15, and new members are heartily welcomed.

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# Women's Hockey Improves —Victory Over Massey

**Senior A.**—As the season advances this team is improving each game and results do not give a true indication of the standard of play. In their second match against COG, Varsity put up an excellent performance and fully extended the COG team (playing one short). It was not until ten minutes before time that COG had the better of the game. The forward line is strengthened by the inclusion of Bice Young, and Vivienne Rich is settling down in her new position as centre-forward.

**Grads' Team.**—On June 15 this team scored its first win of the season against Training College with a score of 2-1. This was a well deserved win for the whole team played much improved hockey. The forwards wasted no opportunity in the circle and it was only the excellent saves made by the TC goalie which kept the score so low. In this game the halves supported the forwards very well while on the attack and the backs managed to "bottle up" most of the attempted break-aways of the TC forwards. Betty Boyes, our goalie, continues to improve each match and for a beginner is showing great promise. In fact, in spite of continued changes in personnel, the team appears to be settling down to quite good hockey, scoring another win last week—this time against YWCA, a newly promoted Senior B team—by 5-1. A rather unexpected improvement was achieved by reversing the two wing players. This may appear a most unorthodox move but is producing good results already.

**Senior B (1).**—This team appears to be in the way of setting an unofficial Varsity record for diversity of players, not having fielded the same team twice to date. They have helped out the Senior A's upon occasions and individual players have had some good experience but the constant interchange has proved a serious handicap. Positional play does not altogether conform to traditional lines but free use of initiative has helped considerably. Lack of combination has had its most notable effects in the circle.

**Senior B (2).**—The Senior B 2's are becoming adjusted to their higher grade but still require to speed up their stickwork. So far they have not produced an effective right wing which has restricted their choice of lines of attack. Positional play has been good, but of late there has been a tendency to over caution, which has resulted in congestion among the backs. Possibly this is a result of having met the stronger teams first. Further experience and more concentration upon attack are likely to show good results.

### Success at last in the Junior Grade.

The Junior team, after a series of defeats, which were slightly dampening, even if not discouraging, seem to have rounded the corner. They played creditably in the seven-a-side tournament, to the extent of shooting two goals within about five minutes, thus winning the game. Immense Jubilo!

Recent games show they are beginning to play as a team, instead of as a collection, and future success will depend on this combination. Their main asset is their unabated

enthusiasm, which even extends to giving up those Saturdays when there is a bye or unfavourable weather to practising in the gym...so just give them time. . . .

### VUC v Massey

This game was played on Crawford Green, which was not in a very good condition. Victoria attacking right from the start had Massey on their defence, the Wellington forwards fighting hard to score. The centre-half Julie Flett was playing excellent hockey, feeding her forwards well and the first goal was the result of her good play. Half-time score was two-nil in Victoria's favour. The second half saw Massey attacking but Suzanne Hott, left full back, was playing well and the defence held. Aided by enthusiastic support from the side-line Massey now had the better of the game and scored two beautiful goals which gave the goalie no chance. With the score 2-all Victoria rallied and with the forwards playing very well two more goals were scored. Even play followed with the ball travelling up and down the field. Final score:—

Victoria 4, Massey 2.

In the evening the women joined with the men in a dinner and cabaret party.

## Soccer Sometimes Win

**Senior.**—In their last two matches the team has shown considerable improvement. With Bruce Mackie and Ted Simmonds playing inside right and inside left respectively, the forward line is working well. Ted has been the principal goal-getter. Mike Spiers at left half is playing excellent football and usually manages to get one past the goalkeeper with his powerful left foot. Results:—

- v. Railways: lost 3-7.
- v. Miramar Rangers: lost 2-6.
- v. Petone Tech. OB: won 1-0.
- v. Swifts: drew 3-3.

**Second A and B.**—Second A, despite being regularly short, have shown some creditable performances, their effort in beating Stop Out with only ten men being the most notable. Drummond is shaping well in goal, while Ingram, Edwards and Clement form a solid defence.

**Second B** have tried every combination and permutation they can think of, but as yet have not succeeded in winning a match. Reports are very rare, but it appears that Eric Hall is playing a good game.

**Third.**—At last the third forwards have got out of the rut and have begun scoring a few goals. Their recent efforts have been due largely to the excellent backing-up of the half line. Wilson and Ashroff have been mainly responsible for some of their good scoring efforts in the last few matches. Pat Giles keeps the debit end of the score well down. Results:

- v. Seatoun: drew 2-2.
- v. Rangers: drew 1-1.
- v. Institute OB: lost 2-3.
- v. Marist: won 2-1.
- v. Petone Tech. OB: won 2-1.
- v. Diamonds: won 3-1.
- v. Rangers: won 7-2 (Friendly Match).
- v. Seatoun: lost 3-5.

## SPORTSMANSHIP QUESTIONED

Dear Sir,—As an interested member of VUC and its sporting activities I, like many others, was disagreeably shocked at not only the results of VUC's sporting attainments, but also at the controlling body's lack of sportsmanship for which there is no excuse. I am referring to what I shall call the Tracey Incident.

Des. Tracey, last year's NZU Cup winner and NZ Blue, was prohibited from participating in the last Easter tournament at 10 o'clock the night before the sports as the result of a meeting called by the VUC delegates, who claimed that Tracey was not a "bona-fide" member of VUC Athletic Club. These grounds were that he had not competed for them in an outside competition. When an Otago delegate objected, having seen Tracey run in a Victoria singlet, their only reply was that Tracey admittedly ran in their colours, but as an individual. What a ridiculous answer from those with whom he trained at Kelburn Park! Even though VUC did not need Tracey, and it seems as though they could have done with his services, they had it in their power to let him compete for Otago. It was truly a "dog in the manger" attitude.

It must be incidents like this that accounted for our disgraceful results. Surely with 2,000 students available we could obtain more than 2½ points. The inefficiency must be in our executive. Even if we can't win, let us be sportsmen.—Yours, FAIR PLAY.

### Explanation

Except that Tracey is an NZU Blue, no statement in "Fair Play's" letter is correct.

Tracey was not picked for VUC. He was not eligible for OU because he did not take lectures there in 1945. OU sent Tracey and several others to Tournament because they had misread the constitution, although VUC had explained the position several weeks before. At Christchurch, we agreed to waive the constitution, and allow several people to compete for OU who had not taken lectures there in 1945.

All Colleges were told six days before Easter that Tracey was not picked for VUC because he was not a bona fide member of the VUC Athletic Club. The delegates do not select the teams. Tracey came to two meetings of the VUC club out of a possible of 31, once to be entered for the Provincial Championships, the second time to collect his free pass.

When Otago heard this they moved that Tracey be withdrawn from the Tournament. It was never in VUC's power to allow Tracey to compete for OU, and OU were so advised two weeks before.

"Fair Play" apparently thinks it would be good sportsmanship for us to certify that a man was a bona fide club member when he was not. Tracey

**Winter Tournament.**—Once again the Soccer Club is sending a strong team to Auckland to the second Winter Tournament. Again we hope to bring home the soccer honours to VUC. While the general standard of play in the other universities has improved, our team, with this year's experience of senior football, will be hard to beat. We are pleased to see that Lincoln has entered a team this year.

ran for Wellington Club the previous year, not Varsity.

Any talk of VUC delegates calling a meeting at 10 p.m. on Good Friday to discuss one eligibility case out of the many that arose is irresponsible nonsense.

The correspondence beforehand and the minutes of the meeting are open for perusal by Mr. Tracey or anyone else.

The really important principle here is that if VUC Clubs send to Tournament the man who strolls along at the last minute to get a trip away, we might win an occasional Tournament by this underhand means, but by leaving behind the better members who have supported the club all the season we would very soon have no sports clubs at all.

R. M. DANIELL,

M. J. POOLE,

Tournament Delegates.

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